

\$500,000 Rum Seized, 7 Hurt, In Gun Battle

Customs Agents Surprise a Group of Gem-Bedecked Alleged Booze Runners as They Unload Schooner Thirty-five Shots Fired

Entire Band Surrenders After Bitter Fight on the Docks; Vessel Is Taken

Thirty-five shots were fired and clubs were wielded in a free-for-all battle early yesterday morning between alleged rum runners and customs agents at the foot of Tiffany Street, the Bronx. Seven were injured in the raid and \$500,000 worth of liquor was seized, with two automobiles, a moving van and the two-masted schooner Viking, from which, it is charged, the liquor was being unloaded.

The Viking is a smudgy looking craft, and when the customs agents found her being unloaded by "longshoremen" many of whom were wearing large diamonds and Scotch tweed suits suspicion was naturally aroused. The fight which followed was long talked about along the East River front. A touring car load of detectives and three policemen were attracted by the shooting, but they took no part in the fight. The presence led to a rumor that police had been standing guard for the alleged smugglers, but this rumor was later found to be without foundation.

Three Claim to Be Police

Assistant United States District Attorney Canfield, in charge of rum-running prosecutions, explained the rumor concerning the police convey. "No men engaged in getting the liquor ashore were policemen, but three of them were connected with the police department, according to a story told by Captain Daniel Halpin, alias John Johnson, of 414 East Fourteenth Street. Captain Halpin said that he refused to bring his schooner to the dock until three men told him that they were policemen; that the unloading of the schooner was legitimate and that he, Halpin, would be protected. The three men had no authority from the Police Department whatever, it now appears."

Fifteen special agents of the custom department under Inspector Alfred D. Hokeness were patrolling the East River in a launch just before daybreak when they were attracted by lights on an automobile switching on and off as if signaling from the dock at Tiffany Street. The patrol launch put in shore and the fifteen inspectors approached the dock from the land side, surprising a lookout of seven men who were guarding the street approach.

The lookout squad shouted to the men on the dock, and all rushed forward to give battle. Revolvers began firing in the semi-darkness, and two automobiles and a van tried to make off but were stopped and were found to contain buried bags filled with whisky, it was declared. It was also noticed that the fighting force of the alleged smugglers who were backing away from the autos toward the boats were in some instances extremely well dressed. This could be noted in the light of a bright moon which had begun to illuminate the dock and the water.

Men Massed to Meet Attack

Near the water's edge the alleged smugglers massed to meet the advance of the government agents and it was here that the severest fighting took place. Shots were fired at close range and clubs and blackjacks were used freely by both sides. One of the alleged smugglers, it is said, thrust a revolver against the stomach of John McAdams, a customs agent, and was threatening to pull the trigger when Agent George Baron knocked him unconscious with a night stick.

A few minutes later the defenders of the alleged smuggler craft surrendered their seven of them were found to be injured so badly as to require surgical aid. They were treated by an ambulance surgeon, after which all hands were taken to the Custom House to be questioned.

The point where the battle took place is near the Oak Park Creek junction with East River.

2,000 Cases Are Seized

The seized automobiles were found loaded with contraband liquor, and taken together with the liquor found on board the schooner, aggregated 2,000 cases of choice Scotch and other brands. Three men were dragged from the hold of the vessel, where they were found hiding.

The moving van was reported to be owned by Costello Bros. Trucking Company, of 2126 Broadway. The driver was Eustis Maruso, of 124 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Another auto was said to be owned by Moe Levy, of 118 East 160th Street. The driver was Joseph Sargol, of 2070 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx. The other car was owned and driven by Joseph Pantello, 653 South Sixth Street, Mount Vernon. He said he was an interpreter in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

All those arrested were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock. Captain Halpin and four others were held in \$5,000 bail and the others in \$2,500 bail on charges of attempted smuggling and violating the Volstead act. All gave bail.

M. P. Jackson, special district surveyor of customs, said he regarded the arrests and the seizure as among the most important since prohibition.

83 Arrested, 1,000 Pints of Rum Seized in Denver Raids

DENVER, Col., March 17.—Eighty-three persons, nine of them women, were arrested on charges of violating the prohibition laws in raids here today conducted by more than 100 officers working under the direction of E. N. McClellan, Federal prohibition director. Approximately 1,000 pints of liquor were seized.

Included among the places where parties were taken were four hotels, twelve rooming-houses and twenty-five soft drink parlors and pool halls.

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Get Musterole today at your drug store. 35 and 50c in jars and tubes; hospital size, \$3.00.

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



Antigonish 'Ghost' Paralleled By Montana Mary Ellen in 1913

Psychologist Sees Strong Resemblance Between MacDonalds of Nova Scotia and Girl and Family of Same Name Who Kept Pet Spook at Missoula

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—An episode coincident in many remarkable respects to the recent happenings at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, which excited the wonder of half the world and which are now said to have been inspired by a "ghost" disconcerting acting through Mary Ellen MacDonald, has been brought to light by Dr. Thaddeus L. Bolton, professor of psychology at Temple University.

The episode investigated by Dr. Bolton occurred near Missoula, Mont., in the spring of 1913, and so insistent is the parallel, even to names and temperamental characteristics of the principal actor, that Dr. Bolton decided to make it public.

At that time Dr. Bolton had the chair of psychology at the University of Montana, in Missoula. "I was brought to my attention by Joseph M. Dixon, then but lately out of the United States Senate and now Governor of the state. It seemed that a Canadian family, by the name of MacDonald, who had been living in a mountain gulch some eight or nine miles out of Missoula, had been disturbed by a series of phenomena and wanted an investigation. I told him to send them to me, and the next day MacDonald called. He invited me to spend the next evening at the house.

Another Mary Ellen "In the mean time I made inquiries concerning the family. I learned they had come to Missoula about a year before, but had built a house in the mountains, but that nobody knew much more than that of them.

"A cook, a housemaid and an adopted daughter named Mary Ellen, about nine years old, made up the household. I was allowed to see Mary Ellen, who, although I had reason to suspect her as the medium of these phenomena, had been kept carefully in the background. When she was to be told to bed she became very demure and affected. She kissed me and every one else in the room effusively.

"After this, Mrs. MacDonald endeavored to lead the talk around to ghosts and supernatural things generally, while MacDonald kept on playing me with wine. I resisted for a while, and then let things drift, and at half-past 9 the first manifestations occurred.

"I should make plain that these manifestations had all come from an upstairs room next to the one in which the basis of any eight hours between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. Over time shall be paid at the rate of time and a half in quarter-hour fractions. Double time is to be paid after a double run.

The number of men allowed to each press is the same as under the old award.

Pressmen's Wages In Washington Cut By Justice McCoy

Arbitration, Chosen by Both Sides, Reduces Scale \$2 a Week for Day Workers and \$2.20 for Night Men

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, March 17.—Chief Justice McCoy, of the District Supreme Court, acting as arbitrator between the Associated Publishers of Washington, D. C., representing the four daily papers here, and the Washington Web Printing Pressmen's Union, today rendered a decision, binding to both sides, reducing the wage scale for journeymen and men in charge by \$2 a week for day workers and \$2.20 for night workers.

The decision is in the form of an agreement drawn up by Justice McCoy, which both the publishers and employees had previously agreed to recognize. It is effective as of January 16, 1922.

The agreement settles the principal point of contention, the question of the number of men constituting the various press crews, as follows:

"The man in charge of a press shall also be a working member of the crew. The number of pressmen shall be in proportion to the total number of presses in actual operation, as follows: To a press running one color as an octuple press, one pressman in charge and at least six additional pressmen; as a sextuple press, one pressman in charge and at least three additional pressmen; as a quadruple press, one pressman in charge and at least three additional pressmen; as a double press, one pressman in charge and at least two additional pressmen.

Wages are fixed under Section 3 of the agreement, which grants pressmen \$6.60 2-3 a day for day work and 10 per cent additional for night work. Pressmen working on a day and night, in any one office, shall receive for the night work 15 per cent in addition to the rate fixed for night work. Pressmen in charge shall receive \$1.00 a day or night more than pressmen.

Apprentices shall receive one-third of the scale after the second year and two-thirds of the scale after the third year.

Hours of work shall be figured on

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SERVICE BUREAU OF THE EVENING MAIL

Must Cut Wage To Sell Coal, Operators Say

Answer to Anthracite Miners' Demand for Increase Is Flat Assertion That a Decrease Is Necessary

Open for Negotiation

Issue Now Joined and Failure to Settle Means Shut-Down in Industry

Anthracite operators meeting here yesterday with the hard coal miners in an effort to effect a new agreement replied to the mine workers' demands for an increase by presenting them with a proposal for a reduction in wages, holding this to be essential if the price of anthracite is to be reduced to the consumer.

Contrary to expectations, the operators did not flatly reject any of the miners' demands, nor did they say definitely how much they favor cutting wages. They left the door open for further negotiations by declaring themselves "ready to consider and discuss any proposition relating to wages and working conditions submitted by either party."

The conclusion of the meeting was the appointment of a sub-scale committee, which on Tuesday will begin the task of "bedrock bargaining" over the terms of a new agreement, with the opposing proposals at their elbows. Miners' members of the committee chosen were John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, or Philip Murray, vice-president of that organization, as his alternate; William J. Brennan, Thomas Kennedy and Chris J. Golden. The operators' representatives selected were W. L. Connelly, Samuel D. Warner, W. J. Richardson and W. W. Inglis, all presidents of leading anthracite coal companies. Alvan Markle and James A. Gorman were elected chairman and secretary, respectively, of the committee, to act without the power to vote.

Sees Room for Cheaper Coal

Following the making public of the operators' proposal, Mr. Lewis, on behalf of the miners, made a statement in which he sharply contradicted the contentions of the mine owners, asserting among other things that the miners are prepared to prove beyond a doubt that there is ample room for reducing the price of coal to the public without cutting the wages of the miners.

The operators' proposal, in part, was as follows:

"The object of this conference should be to construct a working agreement which will, in contrast with conditions in other coal fields, continue to afford a basis whereby the anthracite industry will provide fair wages, full time employment to its workers and a maximum production of coal at a cost which will enable it to be sold to its customers at a price they are able to pay.

Reduction Held To Be Necessary

"The document goes on to state that the operators are prepared to meet the miners' nineteen demands, and expresses their willingness to "continue contractual relations with the United Mine Workers." Then it continues: "When it comes to matters affecting the cost of production, there is another party to be considered—the buyer. And adjustment which is not satisfactory to the buyer must inevitably fail, for in that event production cannot be distributed, and the miner will then lose his opportunity for employment. Anthracite is the only basic commodity which has not receded in cost of production since the war. The deflated pocketbook of the buyer cannot continue to pay prices for anthracite as are being used.

But for the fear on the part of the public of a suspension April 1, the recent movement of anthracite would have been even less than it was, with the result of short time employment throughout the region. The economic situation today not only forbids any increase in costs and prices, but compels a reduction.

Mr. Lewis's statement in reply was, in part, as follows:

We are prepared to prove beyond a doubt that there is ample room for

No Private Moonshine; Government Owns It All

WATERBURY, Conn., March 17.—When the plea was made before United States Commissioner Barnard E. Lynch, of New Haven, sitting here late yesterday, by men arrested on charges of having liquors in their possession that "it was for my own use," the Commissioner replied:

"Moonshine is not private property. No man can expect to escape punishment for having moonshine in his possession by making the claim 'I bought it for my own use.' The government owns all intoxicating liquors until a revenue tax has been collected."

reducing the price of coal to the public without cutting the wages of the miners. There is no justification for the fact that the public is required to pay nearly five times the labor cost for its coal. Mr. Warner, head of the operators, has repeatedly admitted that the cost of coal to the consumer is too high, but he neglects to point out that the cost of equipment, machinery and repairs and other mining costs have been reduced since the war without the public receiving any advantage in coal prices.

"Because wages in other industries have been reduced is no reason for a reduction in the anthracite mines. Their present wage schedule is much less than in many other basic industries, and is below that in the bituminous mines."

When Mr. Lewis was informed of the operators' proposal, he said that the bituminous situation last night, he declared that refusal of the soft coal operators to meet the miners' will inevitably force a suspension of work in the bituminous fields April 1.

"The operators' refusal to meet with us is a complete repudiation of the terms of their contract with us," he said. "Mr. Davis's statement places the responsibility for any suspension or strike which may occur in the bituminous fields squarely upon the shoulders of the operators. The course of a hard pursued is anything but an honorable one."

'Uncle Joe' Hits Critics Of Philippines Policy

House Ignorant of Conditions, He Says; 100,000 Copies of Wood Report Authorized

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Request in the House today for authority to have 100,000 copies of the report of the Wood-Forbes Philippine missions printed for general distribution brought on twenty minutes of spirited debate during which Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, Democratic leader, declared that the report was a "missionary propaganda" for any suspension or strike which may occur in the bituminous fields.

Secretary Davis's statement follows: "The Secretary of Labor, at the request of the President, February 24, 1922, took up the question of securing the conference with the following results: "Western Pennsylvania—The Pitts-

burgh Coal Operators' Association positively declined to join in the renewal of the central competitive states agreement—therefore attendance at agreed conference deemed useless so far as they are concerned, but will meet with their own employees to negotiate an agreement without the check-off. The Pittsburgh operators have posted a wage scale effective April 1 which calls for a reduction of 35 to 40 per cent.

"Ohio—The Southern Ohio Coal Operators' Association declined to join in any interstate agreement, but will meet with their own employees to negotiate a state agreement. They have also posted a wage scale effective April 1 similar to Pittsburgh. The Eastern Ohio Coal Operators' Association at first declined to join in any interstate wage agreement for same reasons as Pittsburgh. Later agreed to attend March 2 meeting if operators of all four states attended.

Indiana Alters Decision

"Indiana—The Indiana Coal Operators' Association accepted the invitation of the first called meeting January 6, also to the meeting called March 2, but this second acceptance was qualified by an expression of futurity of such a conference after the declaration of miners' policy and demand framed at their Indianapolis convention February 4, and that they could not seriously consider same nor agree to meet in conference for such a purpose.

"Illinois—The Illinois Coal Operators' Association, 50th and 9th districts, and Central Illinois Operators' Association, the three associations representing the whole state—are ready to attend any conference of the central competitive states without any qualification and request a conference of their own employees and state officials of the United Mine Workers of America if President Lewis fails to secure a conference of said four central competitive states before March 31, 1922.

Mr. Davis also included in the statement a quotation from the existing wage contract in the bituminous industry which is held in some quarters to obligate the operators to enter a conference before April 1 for the purpose of drawing up a new wage agreement.

High Prices, House Theme

Representative Bland asserted that public censure "instead of being thrown on the man who goes into the earth to dig coal ought to fall on the robber who takes the coal out of the ground and sells it at high prices paid by consumers."

Referring to Mr. Bland's statement that miners got only \$1.08 a ton, Representative Snyder, Republican, New York, said he was buying coal at \$2.75 plus the freight and that the cost of freight had nothing to do with what the miner received.

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U. S. Attempt To Avert Coal Strike Failure

Operators of Three States Refuse Davis's Proposal to Meet Workers Over a New Agreement on Wages

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Bland Would Bring to Book 'Robber Somewhere' Who Is to Blame for Prices

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary Davis today gave out a statement saying that coal operators of the central competitive bituminous field had refused to accept his proposals for a conference with the United Mine Workers to consider a new working agreement to replace that expiring March 31. The only exception to the general refusal of the operators, the Secretary said, was on the part of the Illinois operators. The Indian Coal Operators' Association, he added, had tentatively agreed to the joint conference proposals, but later had withdrawn its decision.

The statement issued by the labor Secretary outlined the results of his endeavors at the request of President Harding to obtain agreement by the operators of the bituminous fields to meet with the miners.

Coincident with the issuance of the statement, Representative Bland, Republican, Indiana, speaking in the House, declared the full powers of the Administration should be brought to bear on the coal operators to force a meeting with miners' representatives.

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Chicago Prohibition Cases To Be Tried in City Court

CHICAGO, March 17.—Beginning next week Chicago's municipal courts will begin hearing liquor cases formerly heard in the Federal court. Chief Justice Harry Olson announced today. His statement came following a conference with C. W. Middlekauff, assistant to United States Attorney General Joseph H. Barnhart, legal adviser to the prohibition office, and Edgar A. Jonas, Assistant State's Attorney.

The decision to have the municipal courts try liquor cases, Judge Olson said, was reached after it was found that since prohibition there have been fewer minor cases in the police courts. Seven hundred cases now pending in the Federal court will be disposed of there, it was stated.

Silk-Clad Woman Attacked in Taxi On Lonely Road

Estate Superintendent Just in Time to Save Victim of Two Men After She Had Jumped From Auto

An attractive young woman, clad in expensive furs and a silk gown which had been torn into ribbons, told White Plains and Mount Kisco police officials it became known yesterday of an attack made on her by two men in a taxicab which she hired to drive her to New York City after missing a train at Port Chester Wednesday night.

According to the girl's story she came alarmed when the taxicab, after traveling some distance, appeared to be entering rough and unfamiliar country. She remonstrated with the driver who thereupon endeavored to attack her, assisted by his companion. In her struggles the fur coat and the silk gown she wore were almost torn from her body.

The young woman refused to reveal her name. Her parents, she told the police, are well known in New York and she wished to avoid publicity. The girl was taken to Mount Kisco police station Monday morning by Charles Scott, superintendent of the estate of Moses Taylor, Wall Street broker, where she remained all night following the attack.

About 8:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, Scott said, he heard a woman's screams for aid, and ran to a lane near the lodge. There he found the girl engaged in a struggle with two men who were trying to force her into a taxicab, from which it seemed that she had escaped. When Scott appeared, he said, the men mounted their car and made off. No effort was made by the police to detain the young woman, who left for New York City later in the day.

It was learned that a Miss Reid, of Granite Springs, employed as a trained nurse, had been found in a semi-conscious condition in the Croton Lake marshes early Thursday, and detectives hastened to the scene. Miss Reid, it was ascertained, became ill with vertigo while on a Putnam division train and left it at Kitchawan, afterward wandering into the marshes, where she lay insensible most of the night. Thursday morning she was rescued by occupants of an automobile passing on a nearby road. Miss Reid's condition is said to be not serious. There is no connection between her case and that of the other woman.

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